NEWPORT MERCURY

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1805. [*No* 2234.

To LEASE, for One Year,
From the 25th of March next,
THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, January 25, 1805.

FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, January 25, 1805.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods saved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, stranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German shirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Russia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Russia Duck.——As very few such Linens are imported, it is requested that Shop Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for sale. Whoever will give information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All necessary charges will be paid by,
SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Bristol.
January 9th, 1805

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
ONE trunk Irish Linens,
1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will sell by the single piece, or larger quantity, at a small advance on the sterling cost.
A L S O,
32 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 bushels Shag-Barks.
1 cask Herd's-Grass Seed.
Newport, Dec 28, 1804.

ISAAC AUSTIN
HAS recently Received, which with his former, make an excellent and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season.
He wishes to purchase a quantity of good clean Flax-Seed, for which a generous price will be given.
He has just received 4 casks of Carolina Indigo, of a very superior quality. Those who wish to purchase that article, will do well to apply soon.
Newport, 23d of 11th Month, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to
POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. I and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town.
Newport, May 11, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail
Newport, Oct 12, 1804

BONNET PAPER,
Of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, VERY CHEAP.
October 26, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter-strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.
Newport, January 1st, 1805.

WANTED,
A Steady WOMAN, to do House-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, January 11, 1805

SAUNDERS MALBONE
HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flote Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.
Newport, September 21, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,
A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, August 9, 1804.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 27, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,
BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.
Newport, October 26, 1804.

FOWLING PIECES.
TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by
WALTER CORNELL.
No. 106, Thames-Street.
N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,
THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.
☞ Elegant plain CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets at 5s. 9d. per yard.
Newport January 4, 1805.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Justices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed and on good Paper.

From a POUGHKEEPSIE PAPER.

The following was communicated to us from respectable authority, and we have no doubt of its being literally correct.

The HERMITESS, *of North-Salem.*

WHEN the train of human events appears to deviate from its wonted course, and becomes productive of characters altogether new and unexampled, it has a claim on the world to be perpetuated.

An instance of this kind, where nature has appeared surprisingly to wander from its wonted operations, is displayed in the character, and manner of life, exhibited by a certain Female, in the vicinity of this town.—We often hear of men, from various motives, preferring a life of solitude, in some gloomy cavern of the earth; but, to find one of the fair-sex, immured in a cave, wholly secluded from human society, is a rare phenomenon.

Acquainted with all their delicacy of body, their natural timidity of mind, their loquacity of temper, and their inordinate love of seeing and of being seen, to find them forsaking all human society, for the dreary haunts of savage beasts, appears, when related, too romantic to gain belief. Yet the reader may rely on the sequel, as a simple narrative of facts.

SARAH BISHOP, (for this is the name of this Hermitess) is a person of about fifty years of age.—About thirty years ago she was a young lady of considerable beauty, and a competent share of mental endowments, and education; she was possessed of a handsome fortune, but she was of a tender and delicate constitution, and enjoyed but a low degree of health; she could hardly be comfortable, without constant recourse to medicine, and careful attendance; and, added to this, she always discovered an unusual antipathy to men; and was often heard to say, that she had no dread of any animal on earth but man.—Disgusted with them, and consequently with the world, about twenty-three years ago, she withdrew herself from all human society, and in the bloom of life resorted to the mountains, which divides Salem from North-Salem; where she has spent her days, to the present time, in a cave, or rather in the cleft of a rock, withdrawn from the society of every living creature. Yesterday, in company with the two Capt. Smith's of this town, I went into the mountains to visit this surprising hermitage, a just portrait of which, is contained in the following lines:

As you pass the southern and most elevated ridge of the mountain, and begin to descend the southern steep, you meet with a perpendicular descent of a rock, of about ten feet in the front of which is this cave. At the foot of this rock, is a gentle descent of rich and fertile ground, extending about ten rods, when it instantly forms a delightful precipice, descending about a half a mile to a pond, known by the name of Long-Pond. On the right and left of this fertile ground, the mountain rises in clifts, and almost encloses it, being a square of one-half acre. In the front of the rock on the north, where the cave is, and level with the ground, there appears to be a large *frustrum* of the rock, of a cubic fathom in size, thrown out of the rock by some unknown convulsion of nature, and lies in front of the cavity from whence it was rent, partly enclosing the mouth, and forming a room of the same dimensions with the *frustrum* itself the rock is left entire above, and forms the roof of this humble mansion.

This cavern is the habitation of this hermitess in which she has spent twenty three of her best years, self excluded from all human society. She keeps no domesticated animal, not even a fowl, a cat or dog. Her little plantation, consisting of one half acre, is cleared of its wood and reduced to grass, but she makes but little use of it, excepting that she has raised a few peach trees on it, and she plants yearly a few hills of beans, cucumbers and potatoes. The whole plat is surrounded with a luxuriant growth of grape vines, which overspread the surrounding wood, and produce grapes in great abundance. On the opposite side of this little tenement, or cave, is a fine fountain of excellent water, which issues from the side of the mountain, and loses itself in this little plat.

At this fountain we found this wonderful woman, whose appearance is a little difficult to describe; indeed, like nature in its first estate, she was without form, that is she appeared in no form of polution I had ever seen before: her dress appeared little else about one confused and shapeless mass of rags, patched together, without any order, which obscured every human shape, except the head which was clothed with luxuriancy of long grey hair depending on every side, just as nature and time had formed it, wholly devoid of any artificial covering or ornament.

When she discovered our approach she exhibited the appearance of any wild animal. She started, looked wild, and hastened with the utmost precipitation to her cave, which she entered and barricaded the entrance with old shells* which she had pulled from the decayed trees. To this humble mansion we approached, and after some conversation with her, we obtained liberty to remove the palisadoes and look in; for we were not able to enter, the room being only sufficient to accommodate a single person.—We conversed with her for some considerable time; found her to be of a sound mind, a religious turn of thought, and to be entirely happy and contented with her situation; of this she has given to others repeated demonstration, who have, in vain, solicited her to quit this dreary abode.—We saw no utensil, either for labour or cookery except an old pewter bason, and a gourd-shell; no bed but the solid rock, unless it were a few old rags, scattered here and there upon it; no bed clothes of any kind, not the least appearance of any food, and no fire.

She had indeed a place in one corner of her cell, where she kindled fire at times, but it did not appear that any fire had been kindled there this spring. To confirm this opinion a certain man says, that he passed her cell five or six days after the great fall of snow in the beginning of March last, that she had no fire then, and had not been out of her cave since the snow had fallen. How she subsists during the severe seasons, is yet a mystery. She says she eats but little flesh of any kind, and it is difficult to imagine how she is supported through the winter season. In the summer she subsists on the berries, nuts and roots, which the mountains afford. It may be, that she secretes her winter store in some other fissure of the rock, more convenient for the purpose, than the cell she inhabits.

She keeps a Bible with her, and says she takes much satisfaction, and spends much time in reading in it, and meditating thereon. It may be, this woman is a sincere worshipper of God; if so, she is yet more rich, wise and happy, than thousands in affluence and honour, who behold her with astonishment and scorn. At any rate, from this humble yet astonishing page of human nature, we read a most excellent lecture on the human heart. It was the peculiar state of this woman's heart, which drove her to flee the society of man, and led her to this solitary mansion. The peculiar relish of the human heart, will embrace rectitude dishonour, deformity, and death itself, for happiness whilst its antipathies, can embitter a paradise of joy.—Reason has no power against its influence; it is not the energy of science, but a heart formed to a wise, decent, and useful life, that must regenerate the world.

* By "shells" we suppose our correspondent means thin pieces of timber split from falling trees.

THE HANGMAN OUTWITTED.

A man convicted at the late Surry Assizes, for stealing pewter-pots, was sentenced to be publicly whipped from the prison-gate in Horsemonger lane, through the borough, and back again. Having no money to fee the last hir upon to soften the lash of justice, he at there were several expedient. In the prison fares, the tops of which a certain gin-sea- pointed in a leather-pocket broke off and cut from his breeches, tied it up previously the executioner came to conduct him to receive his punishment, the culprit, in his re- to the cart's tail flipped his pretended purse into his hand, exclaiming—"there are nine half crowns, 'tis all I have in the world, pray be merciful." The hangman took his bribe with a smile, and bade him keep up his spirits, for he should not be hurt. The cart then proceeded, and the consequence was, that the *deep one* returned very little the worse for the flagellation. Upon being delivered into the hands of the prison keeper, he burst into a loud laugh, and when asked what made him so merry? he related the manner in which he had bribed his chastiser, adding, that it would ever be a subject of mirth, when he reflected how he had out-witted the hangman.—*Lond. Pap.*

A person who had adopted the illicit practice of robbing on the high road, being well armed, met a gentleman in a bye way presented a pistol to his breast, and exclaimed with an oath) deliver your money, or if you don't!—What if I don't? replied the gentleman.—Why then d—n me you'll let it alone, and with that walked away from him.—*ibid.*

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Newport, January 25, 1805.

FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, January 25, 1805.

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January 9th, 1805

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
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JUST RECEIVED BY
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1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will sell by the single piece, or larger quantity, at a small advance on the sterling cost.
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He wishes to purchase a quantity of good clean Flax-Seed, for which a generous price will be given.
He has just received 4 casks of Carolina Indigo, of a very superior quality. Those who wish to purchase that article, will do well to apply soon.
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Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town.
Newport, May 11, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
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AN assortment of genuine Wines.
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St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
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BONNET PAPER,
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October 26, 1804.

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FOR SALE, BY
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SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter-strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.
Newport, January 18, 1805.

WANTED,
A Steady WOMAN, to do House-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, January 11, 1805.

SAUNDERS MALBONE
HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flote Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.
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As you pass the southern and most elevated ridge of the mountain, and begin to descend the southern steep, you meet with a perpendicular descent of a rock, of about ten feet, in the front of which is this cave. At the foot of this rock, is a gentle descent of rich and fertile ground, extending about ten rods, when it instantly forms a delightful precipice, descending about a half a mile to a pond, known by the name of Long-Pond. On the right and left of this fertile ground, the mountain rises in clifts, and almost encloses it, being a square of one-half acre. In the front of the rock on the north, where the cave is, and level with the ground, there appears to be a large *frustrum* of the rock, of a cubic fathom in size, thrown out of the rock by some unknown convulsion of nature, and lies in front of the cavity from whence it was rent, partly enclosing the mouth, and forming a room of the same dimensions with the *frustrum* itself the rock is left entire above, and forms the roof of this humble mansion.

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At this fountain we found this wonderful woman, whose appearance is a little difficult to describe; indeed, like nature in its first estate, she was without form, that is, she appeared in no form of position I had ever seen before: her dress appeared little else but one confused and shapeless mass of rags, patched together, without any order, which obscured every human shape, except her head, which was clothed with a luxuriancy of long grey hair depending on every side, just as nature and time had formed it, wholly devoid of any artificial covering or ornament.

When she discovered our approach she exhibited the appearance of any wild animal. She started, looked wild, and hastened with the utmost precipitation to her cave, which she entered and barricaded the entrance with old shells* which she had pulled from the decayed trees. To this humble mansion we approached, and after some conversation with her, we obtained liberty to remove the palisadoes and look in; for we were not able to enter, the room being only sufficient to accommodate a single person.—We conversed with her for some considerable time; found her to be of a sound mind, a religious turn of thought, and to be entirely happy and contented with her situation; of this she has given to others repeated demonstration, who have, in vain, solicited her to quit this dreary abode.—We saw no utensil, either for labour or cookery except an old pewter bason, and a gourd-shell; no bed but the solid rock, unless it were a few old rags, scattered here and there upon it; no bed clothes of any kind, not the least appearance of any food, and no fire.

She had indeed a place in one corner of her cell, where she kindled fire at times, but it did not appear that any fire had been kindled there this spring. To confirm this opinion a certain man says, that he passed her cell five or six days after the great fall of snow in the beginning of March last, that she had no fire then, and had not been out of her cave since the snow had fallen. How she subsists during the severe seasons, is yet a mystery. She says she eats but little flesh of any kind, and it is difficult to imagine how she is supported through the winter season. In the summer she subsists on the berries, nuts and roots, which the mountains afford. It may be, that she secretes her winter store in some other fissure of the rock, more convenient for the purpose, than the cell she inhabits.

She keeps a Bible with her, and says she takes much satisfaction, and spends much time in reading in it, and meditating thereon. It may be, this woman is a sincere worshipper of God; if so, she is yet more rich, wise and happy, than thousands in affluence and honour, who behold her with astonishment and scorn. At any rate, from this humble yet astonishing page of human nature, we read a most excellent lecture on the human heart. It was the peculiar state of this woman's heart, which drove her to forsake the society of man, and led her to this solitary mansion. The peculiar relish of the human heart, will embrace solitude dishonour, deformity, and death itself, for happiness whilst its antipathies, can embitter a paradise of joy.—Reason has no power against its influence; it is not the energy of science, but a heart formed to a wise, decent, and useful life, that must regenerate the world.

* By "shells" we suppose our correspondent means thin pieces of timber split from falling trees.

THE HANGMAN OUTWITTED.

A man convicted at the late Surry Assizes, for stealing pewter-pots, was sentenced to be publicly whipped from the prison-gate in Horsemonger-lane, through the borough, and back again. Having no money to fee the hangman to soften the lash of justice, he at last hit upon a expedient. In the prison there were several of the stone gin-measures, the tops of which he secreted in a leather-pocket he broke off and detached from his breeches, tied it up, and previously the executioner came to conduct him to receive his punishment, the culprit, in his retreat to the cart's tail, slipped his pretended purse into his hand, exclaiming—"there are nine half crowns, 'tis all I have in the world, pray be merciful." The hangman took his bribe with a smile, and bade him keep up his spirits, for he should not be hurt. The cart then proceeded, and the consequence was, that the *deep one* returned very little the worse for the flagellation. Upon being delivered into the hands of the prison keeper, he burst into a loud laugh, and when asked what made him so merry? he related the manner in which he had bribed his chastiser, adding, that it would ever be a subject of mirth, when he reflected how he had out-witted the hangman.—*Lond. Pap.*

A person who had adopted the illicit practice of robbing on the high road, being well armed, met a gentleman in a bye way presented a pistol to his breast, (and exclaimed with an oath) deliver your money, or if you don't!—What if I dont? replied the gentleman.—Why then d—n me, you'll let it alone, and with that walked away from him.—*ibid.*

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...the People of the South Eastern District of Vermont.

Washington, December 24, 1804.

FELLOW-CITIZENS

I HAVE received information that I am again honored, by a great majority of your suffrages, with a seat in the National Legislature. This election which has been made in opposition to the influence, not only of innumerable falsehoods and slanders, but also of a caucus of many of your representatives in the General Assembly, who listened with too great facility to the false representations of my interested enemies, has excited emotions in my mind which I should in vain endeavour to express.

Almost at the moment when the election was commencing, my conscience dictated to me a dissent from the articles of impeachment against Judge Chase, adopted by a great majority of the friends of the administration: And as my conduct in that case has been represented as inconsistent, and as the political madness of the times, in certain districts, has poisoned to them sources the streams of private confidence, I shall consider it my duty hereafter, to explain my conduct to my constituents through the channel of the newspapers.

In the course of the last session, Mr. Randolph demanded the appointment of a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Judge Chase, without producing a single accusation against him; and although at the time of making the motion, the usual hour of adjournment was approaching, he made every possible effort to prevent an adjournment and to procure an immediate decision upon the question. In this attempt he was disappointed, but the motion ultimately passed by a great majority. It was opposed by myself and others, from a conviction that it was improper to delegate to a secret committee, powers of an inquisitorial nature, in relation to the conduct of public officers when no specific accusations were exhibited. The committee, after several weeks spent in laborious examination, reported to the House, almost at the close of the session, a considerable volume of expart testimony, consisting in a great measure, of the private opinions and suspicions of lawyers, who considered themselves as brow-beaten by the Judge. With this curious evidence, however, were mingled many facts of an important nature. This testimony was immediately published in the newspapers, contrary to every principle of law and justice, and the effect of this publication must have been, although the intention might have been good, to condemn the judge in the public mind before he could have time to prepare his defence, this however, I do not charge to the committee of the House. Even the report of the committee did not present any particular charge against Mr. Chase, to which he could apply his defence; it only recommended an indefinite impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, *on the volume of evidence.* In this book I discovered no ground of impeachment, except in the conduct of the judge in the trial of Callender, to whom I thought constitutional privileges had been denied, and upon that ground alone I voted for the impeachment. My speech on that occasion was published in all the newspapers which have any considerable circulation in the district, and appeared to meet the approbation of a great majority of my constituents.—In this crude state, except that articles were reported and not acted on, the impeachment came over to the present session, early in which the articles were re-committed.—The committee to whom they were referred, without any powers for that purpose, made a new report, and reported two new articles. In this report the conduct of the judge in Callender's case was not considered a violation of the constitution and [illegible] were not such a violation as ought to be considered as a mere error in judgment; and the new articles, in fact, were reported without authority, were unsupported by evidence, and were insignificant in themselves; and as it was impossible to obtain amendments, I was under the necessity of voting against every article on the final question.

These proceedings from first to last, have appeared to me to constitute one of the greatest strides towards the establishment of an aristocracy in our country, that we have ever witnessed.—Being in the minority, my views of the subject will probably be pronounced erroneous. But when I reflect that one of the high crimes for which Judge Chase is impeached, is neither more nor less than the expression of a political opinion, I cannot but tremble, not only for the constitutional independence of the Judiciary, but for the liberties of the people.

I am accused of acting under the influence of passion. It is false. No member of Congress can examine important questions with more coolness, than myself.—I am charged with wilful and ambitious views. The charge is false. Had my views been as I early saw that certain violent and ambitious men, the more dangerous for being honest and enthusiastic, possessed an almost irresistable influence upon our politics, and believed it probable that the day would come when they will have in their hands the disposal of the offices and honors of the nation, I should have entered in their train, and might have calculated upon receiving the reward of my servility and apostacy. But I have chosen to pursue the path of independence and integrity, a path planted thick with thorns but leading, thro' the dark valley of poverty, to the bright temple of honest fame. Again it is said that I do not follow the republican leaders.—This is true, and I never will follow them when I think them wrong. Legislators ought to have no leaders; we must not be led at all, or we must be led to destruction. Whatever opinion the world may entertain of my discernment, the people have told me, by their suffrages, that I am not to consider myself as standing on inferior ground to other members; and I should be a traitor to their dignity, as well as to their interests were I to acknowledge any leader. Were I doomed thus to disgrace my constituents, I should at least ask permission to wait till men of solid talents and correct principles were elevated to the rank of congressional commanders.—The doctrine, that legislators are to be disciplined like soldiers, and that we ought to support our party when we think it wrong, is anti-republican, immoral, irreligious and detestable.

My principles remain unaltered. They never can be changed. Whoever shall hereafter govern our country, I shall support the general system of their administration, as such, and not as a party, so far as I shall in conscience deem their measures promotive of the public good and of constitutional liberty.

I am preparing for publication, at the close of the present session, a course of letters to my constituents, embracing a full view of my congressional conduct, and of the political state and prospects of the nation.

JAMES ELLIOT.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. EDITOR,

By inserting the following observations, from the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, on the discovery of COAL, with the annexed remarks on the subject, you will oblige

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ON THE DISCOVERY OF COAL.

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IT is admitted by all, that fire is as necessary for the support, comfort and convenience of man, as bread and water; hence I conceive it is the duty of every one, to devise ways and means to render fuel as cheap as possible, not only how to avoid the waste of this indispensible article, but to point out, how a substitute for wood, (which is getting every year more scarce, in proportion as the country gets settled) may be discovered. The consumption of wood in this city, by brewers, brick-makers, potters, soap boilers, and others, is great, and encreases the price of it on the citizens every year—Coal would answer the purpose for these artists as well as wood, and no doubt would be used by them, provided coal could be had as cheap or cheaper than wood.—This, however, will not be the case whilst we purchase them from those who bring them from other countries, when we should, and probably can find them near our habitations; until we do this, we must work to pay others for necessaries, when our country contains in abundance, and all we have to do is with spirit to seek and discover them.

The discovery of coal near this city, would not only be very beneficial to the citizens, but to the discoverer and owner of the ground. The farmer who discovers a bed of coal on his land, within 30 miles of this city, may consider himself as fortunate as if he discovered a gold or silver mine. In order that the farmer may employ his leisure time, and look for the treasure laid on his plantation, I will now furnish him with the most plain, simple and infallible signs and directions where and how coal may be found, described by the German Chemist, whose writings, prove that he was an industrious, careful and observing man. I have found him honest and correct in all his experiments this induces me to believe, he is as correct in his essay on discovering coal. This chemist says:—Coal is frequently found in ground on which there is a bed of slate, which swells in the fire. He directs to try them in the following manner—take pieces of slate from different spots of ground, lay them in a smith's fire, and give them an extreme heat with the bellows; then take them out and throw them into the water; the slate under which coal will be found will swim on the water, and be full of holes like a honey-comb; under the slate which sinks in the water, no coal will be found. This trial which can be easily made, is not attended with trouble or expence. But this is not the only known criterion to judge in which ground coal may be found. Mineralogists mention, that under three sorts of grass coal is frequently found, also under [illegible] and mountains on which soft, white flowers are found. These signs, upon the most strict and reasonable figures.

Having discussed the signs which the farmers may use as a guide, to shew him where coal lays hid, I will close this essay with a short advice. Let each able farmer in a township fix for him a small sum to procure an augur 30 or 40 feet long. With this you bore in the most likely spots. In some places coal is discovered only 5 feet from the surface; in some 10, 15 20, 30 or 40 feet deep this one augur will serve all in a township in turn. The writer of this hopes you will not bore often in vain.

J. K."

From the opinions of several gentlemen, who have carefully and minutely examined the various superficial appearances, by which Coal Mines are discovered, little or no doubt is left on the mind, that large quantities of Coal are to be found on this Island.

Specimens of Coal, of an excellent quality, have been repeatedly found in, and near the surface of the earth, in various places, within a few miles of Newport.—Those of our own countrymen, and many Europeans, who have made the subject of our mineralogy, their study and favourite amusement, have expressed themselves with confidence, as to the existence of large bodies of coal on this Island, and have been confirmed in this opinion, by the appearance of the slate, yellow-ochre, &c. which are generally, if not always, to be found upon the surface of the ground, beneath which Coal-Mines are discovered.—By the French Encyclopedia, it appears that the signs, by which Coal-Mines are found, are many;—but the most certain, are the following viz. 1st. Stones are found, within a short distance, having the impression of various vegetable leaves upon them.—2d. The air is often impregnated especially in summer, with sulphureous and bituminous exhalations.—3d. The roots of vegetables, growing upon Coal-Mines, when burning, emit the same smell as burning Coal.—4th. The waters, in the vicinity of Coal-Mines, sometimes indicate their presence, by a sulphureous smell and taste.—If these waters be charged with yellow-ochre, which, after being dried and calcined, is not attracted by the load-stone, there is reason to suspect, that Coal may be found there.

The English Coal diggers have another method, which they pretend to keep very secret.—They take a few pints of the above-mentioned ochre-water, and putting this into a new-glazed earthen vessel, evaporate it by a very moderate fire.—If the sediment, which remains in the bottom of the vessel, after evaporation, is of a *black* colour, they strongly suspect the existence of Coal-Mines in that place, whence the water was taken.—Coal is found among earth and stones, of different kinds—such as slate, whet-stones, soap-stone, and lime-stone.—Coals generally lie in beds, or veins inclined to the horizon, in different angles; and the strata of stone, clay, &c. lying upon them, are placed in the same direction.

Many of the preceding directions have been used with apparent success, by those who have, heretofore, turned their attention to the discovery of Coal-Mines on this Island; and a well-founded belief is entertained, that had not the late European War prevented, the spirited exertions of an *ingenious Englishman*, would have opened a mine of Coal, sufficiently extensive, perhaps, not only to have supplied the Town of Newport with fuel, but to have become a source of commercial wealth and prosperity.

As we now feel, Mr. Editor, the want of fuel, and are led to consider, from the present distress of the Inhabitants of this Town, the encreasing scarcity and enormous expense of this necessary article, it has been thought adviseable, to point the attention of the public to this important research.—Undoubtedly, appearances will justify a thorough and minute examination of this subject.—Should it prove successful, of which there is little doubt, it will open a source of immense wealth to this town, and mitigate the distresses of the poor, in such a manner, as will gladden the heart of every friend of mankind.—Those who have property, leisure and talents, are earnestly requested to turn their attention to this subject, and to give it that consideration its importance demands. The writer would suggest the Association of a number of Gentlemen, for the purpose of searching for these Mines—the expences to be defrayed by a Lottery, to be granted by the General Assembly.—Suppose the Tickets to be sold at a low rate, to accommodate the poorer classes of people, and upon this express condition, that should the undertaking prove successful, the unfortunate adventurer, or those who should draw blanks, should be refunded the price of their Tickets in the produce of the Mines.—This plan would give a spirit to the undertaking—would employ many of the labouring poor, who are idle for want of employ—and further, it would have this advantage, that should it be attended with want of success—the very attempt would be productive of advantage to the public, as giving employ to the poor, and attended only with the common chances of fortune held out in a Lottery.

These observations have been hastily thrown together, with a hope of serving the public, by inducing others to devise and execute any plans, which may be calculated to promote the public advantage.

The observations of the [illegible] received; and it is hoped, that the talents and wealth of many of the inhabitants of this Town, will contribute to the fair trial of this easy mode of getting our fuel!

A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

Newport, February 1, 1805.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 14.

A PETITION from Col. Freeman, Major Butler, and other officers of the United States' army, at New-Orleans, praying an augmentation of the allowance for subsistence, was referred to the Secretary at war.

A bill came from the Senate, to amend the Act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships and vessels, and for other purposes, was read, and referred.

The House went into Committee of the whole, successively, on the report of the Post-Master-General, on the petition of a contractor for carrying the mail in South-Carolina; and which recommended the further allowance to be made to him of 4200 dollars which was agreed to:—On the bill for making an appropriation for completing the South wing of the Capitol, and other purposes;—when 130,000 dollars were granted: On the bill respecting the United States' land south of Tennessee;—On a bill to prohibit the exaction of bail, in certain cases, within the district of Columbia:—And on the memorial of Capt. A. Murray. Progress was made on all these subjects.

Mr. Rhea called up his motion, to request the Secretary of War to lay before the House a list of the officers and soldiers of the United States army, during 1803, and 1804, —with their stations.—On the question to agree to the motion, the House divided. Ayes 36. Noes 32.—It was then *discovered there was not a quorum present;* and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury communicated a statement of the money paid for counsel in that department, from the establishment of the government down to the present day. Ordered to be printed.

The Capitol appropriation bill, and several local bills, passed various stages.

The bill respecting the exaction of bail upon certain suits, in the district of Columbia, after considerable discussion, was lost—only 30 members voting in favor of it.

Among the local petitions was one presented by Mr. Crowninshield, from Messrs. Bailey and Bogart, of New-York, praying that Congress, in consequence of their great losses by fire, would extend the time of their bond given for goods consumed.—Committed.

The petitions of Marsella Stanton, and two others, praying for *divorces*, were referred to a select committee.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject of the laws regulating the grant of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia.

IN SENATE, January 14, 1805.

On motion of Mr. Ellery,

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of shewing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. SAMUEL J. POTTER, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* January 8.

ARRIVED at Savannah, the brig Rising States, Capt. Dixey, in 45 days from Cadiz, who informs, that the crop of grain had entirely failed throughout the kingdom, and that a sufficiency had not been made for the next season; that flour was 20 dollars per barrel, scarce and rising.—Capt. D. also informs, that it is the fixed determination of Spain, not to declare war against England, if she should loose her whole possessions and fleets.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

CONDITION OF THE POOR.

The distress of many of the poor inhabitants of this large city, at this inclement season, is truly afflicting, and excites universal sensibility. A meeting of the citizens has been called, generally attended, large sums of money subscribed, and ward committees appointed as almoners: also to investigate the situation of the poor in the different wards of the city and to report the result to the corporation, that speedy measures may be taken to relieve them.

"The melancholy instances of individual distress," says the Editor of the Evening Post, "now exisiting in this city, and not at all difficult to be found, are enough, if they were only known, to soften the most obdurate heart, and extort beauty from the most impenetrable. The ladies composing the Widows' Society have particularly distinguished themselves by going from door to door in search of [illegible]

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Having described the signs which the farmers may use as a guide, to shew him where coal lays hid, I will close this essay with a short advice. Let each able farmer in a township subscribe a small sum to procure an augur 30 or 40 feet long. With this you bore in the most likely spots. In some places coal is discovered only 5 feet from the surface; in some 10, 15, 20, 30 or 40 feet deep, this one augur will serve all in a township in turn. The writer of this hopes you will not bore often in vain. J. K."

From the opinions of several gentlemen, who have carefully and minutely examined the various superficial appearances, by which Coal-Mines are discovered, little or no doubt is left on the mind, that large quantities of Coal are to be found on this Island.

Specimens of Coal, of an excellent quality, have been repeatedly found in, and near the surface of the earth, in various places, within a few miles of Newport.—Those of our own countrymen, and many Europeans, who have made the subject of our mineralogy, their study and favourite amusement, have expressed themselves with confidence, as to the existence of large bodies of coal on this Island, and have been confirmed in this opinion, by the appearance of the slate, yellow-ochre, &c. which are generally, if not always, to be found upon the surface of the ground, beneath which Coal-Mines are discovered.—By the French Encyclopedia, it appears that the signs, by which Coal-Mines are found, are many;—but the most certain, are the following, viz. 1st. Stones are found, within a short distance, having the impression of various vegetable leaves upon them.—2d. The air is often impregnated especially in summer, with sulphureous and bituminous exhalations.—3d. The roots of vegetables, growing upon Coal-Mines, when burning, emit the same smell as burning Coal.—4th. The waters, in the vicinity of Coal-Mines, sometimes indicate their presence, by a sulphureous smell and taste.—If these waters be charged with yellow-ochre, which, after being dried and calcined, is not attracted by the load-stone, there is reason to suspect, that Coal may be found there.

The English Coal diggers have another method, which they pretend to keep very secret.—They take a few pints of the above-mentioned ochre-water, and putting this into a new-glazed earthen vessel, evaporate it by a very moderate fire.—If the sediment, which remains in the bottom of the vessel, after evaporation, is of a *black* colour, they strongly suspect the existence of Coal-Mines in that place, whence the water was taken.—Coal is found among earth and stones, of different kinds—such as slate, whet-stones, soap-stone, and lime-stone.—Coals generally lie in beds, or veins inclined to the horizon, in different angles; and the strata of stone, clay, &c. lying upon them, are placed in the same direction.

Many of the preceding directions have been used with apparent success, by those who have, heretofore, turned their attention to the discovery of Coal-Mines on this Island; and a well-founded belief is entertained, that had not the late European War prevented, the spirited exertions of an *ingenious Englishman*, would have opened a mine of Coal, sufficiently extensive, perhaps, not only to have supplied the Town of Newport with fuel, but to have become a source of commercial wealth and prosperity.

As we now feel, Mr. Editor, the want of fuel, and are led to consider, from the present distress of the Inhabitants of this Town, the encreasing scarcity and enormous expense of this necessary article, it has been thought advisable, to point the attention of the public to this important research.—Undoubtedly, appearances will justify a thorough and minute examination of this subject.—Should it prove successful, of which there is little doubt, it will open a source of immense wealth to this town, and mitigate the distresses of the poor, in such a manner, as will gladden the heart of every friend of mankind.—Those who have property, leisure and talents, are earnestly requested to turn their attention to this subject, and to give it that consideration its importance demands. The writer would suggest the Association of a number of Gentlemen, for the purpose of searching for these Mines—the expences to be defrayed by a Lottery, to be granted by the General Assembly.—Suppose the Tickets to be sold at a low rate, to accommodate the poorer classes of people, and upon this express condition, that should the undertaking prove successful, the unfortunate adventurer, or those who should draw blanks, should be refunded the price of their Tickets in the produce of the Mines.—This plan would give a spirit to the undertaking—would employ many of the labouring poor, who are idle for want of employ—and further, it would have this advantage, that should it be attended with want of success—the very attempt would be productive of advantage to the public, as giving employ to the poor, and attended only with the common chances of fortune held out in all Lotteries.

These observations have been hastily thrown together, with a hope of serving the public, by inducing others to devise and execute any plan, which may be calculated to promote the public advantage.

The observations of the friends of the measure, in any shape, will be thankfully received; and it is hoped, that the talents and wealth of many of the inhabitants of this Town, will contribute to the fair trial of this easy mode of getting our fuel!

A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

Newport, February 1, 1805.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 14.

A PETITION from Col. Freeman, Major Butler, and other officers of the United States' army, at New-Orleans, praying an augmentation of the allowance for subsistence, was referred to the Secretary at war.

A bill came from the Senate, to amend the Act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships and vessels, and for other purposes, was read, and referred.

The House went into Committee of the whole, successively, on the report of the Post-Master-General, on the petition of a contractor for carrying the mail in South-Carolina; and which recommended the further allowance to be made to him of 4200 dollars which was agreed to:—On the bill for making an appropriation for completing the South wing of the Capitol, and other purposes;—when 130,000 dollars were granted: On the bill respecting the United States' land south of Tennessee;—On a bill to prohibit the exaction of bail, in certain cases, within the district of Columbia:—And on the memorial of Capt. A. Murray. Progress was made on all these subjects.

Mr. Rhea called up his motion, to request the Secretary of War to lay before the House a list of the officers and soldiers of the United States army, during 1803, and 1804, —with their stations.—On the question to agree to the motion, the House divided. Ayes 36. Noes 32.—It was then *discovered there was not a quorum present;* and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury communicated a statement of the money paid for counsel in that department, from the establishment of the government down to the present day. Ordered to be printed.

The Capitol appropriation bill, and several local bills, passed various stages.

The bill respecting the exaction of bail upon certain suits, in the district of Columbia, after considerable discussion, was lost—only 30 members voting in favor of it.

Among the local petitions was one presented by Mr. Crowninshield, from Messrs. Bailey and Bogart, of New-York, praying that Congress, in consequence of their great losses by fire, would extend the time of their bond given for goods consumed.—Committed.

The petitions of Marsella Stanton, and two others, praying for *divorces*, were referred to a select committee.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject of the laws regulating the grant of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia.

IN SENATE, January 14, 1805.

On motion of Mr. Ellery,

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of shewing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. SAMUEL J. POTTER, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* January 8.

ARRIVED at Savannah, the brig Rising States, Capt. Dixey, in 45 days from Cadiz, who informs, that the crop of grain had entirely failed throughout the kingdom, and that a sufficiency had not been made for the next season; that flour was 20 dollars per barrel, scarce and rising.—Capt. D. also informs, that it is the fixed determination of Spain, not to declare war against England, if she should loose her whole possessions and fleets.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

CONDITION OF THE POOR.

The distress of many of the poor inhabitants of this large city, at this inclement season, is truly afflicting, and excites universal sensibility. A meeting of the citizens has been called, generally attended, large sums of money subscribed, and ward committees appointed as almoners: also to investigate the situation of the poor in the different wards of the city and to report the result to the corporation, that speedy measures may be taken to relieve them.

"The melancholy instances of individual distress," says the Editor of the Evening Post, "now existing in this city, and not at all difficult to be found, are enough, if they were only known, to soften the most obdurate heart, and extort bounty from the most impenetrable. The ladies composing the Widows' Society have particularly distinguished themselves by going about through this inclement weather to seek out the

wretched, and to dispose in the best manner of their little funds to save them from perishing. The blessings of many a widow and many an orphan have already ascended to Heaven in their behalf. When they found the children of misery to increase so fast upon their hands as to be entirely beyond their means of relief, they next applied themselves to his honor the Mayor, and pointed out to his notice several individual cases among the fugitives from the horrid massacres of St. Domingo. The Mayor without loss of time made a representation to the Common Council, and had funds at once lodged in his hands for their relief amounting to 500 dollars, and with a humanity and courtesy that reflects the greatest honor upon him, this gentleman went in person and visited the abodes of these wretched people. That our readers may see I am engaged in depicting no fictitious scenes of distress I will here give a faithful relation of one or two cases out of many that fell under his own inspection, and were by him communicated to me not an hour ago.

“ At 63, Catherine-street, he found Madame Verneuil with her three children.—They sat hovering over a single brand. The mother had on an old great coat which, with a single under garment, constituted her whole covering. The eldest daughter, who appeared to be about 19 years of age, had scarcely enough clothing to permit her to be seen at all; a ragged long gown and a single under garment, without a stocking on her foot were her all. A beautiful infant about 2 or 3 years old, which lay in a cradle, exhibited by the tattered remains of its dress some faint traces of better days and the affectionate cares of a fond and faithful mother. How much does it heighten this picture of deep distress to have to add, that the father of this wretched little family was a Chevalier of St. Louis and an officer under the *Ancient Regime*, and is now in France unconscious of their situation, having left St. Domingo sometime before his wife fled with her children to this city. Madame Verneuil once owned three sugar plantations in that island, and always till her banishment lived in the enjoyment of all that could render life desirable. To conclude this [illegible] I have to mention, and I do it in the hope it may meet the eye of some humane physician. Madame Verneuil is now labouring under a pulmonic complaint attended with the most threatening [illegible].

“ Another case only will be selected out of the [illegible] me.

[illegible] the twins dead [illegible] in his absence. [illegible] without the comforts almost [illegible] her situation, found the accumulated calamities that surrounded her [illegible] for her;—nature gave way to the [illegible]—she died of a broken heart, and was buried the evening before.

“ Monsieur Thouin was formerly a man of high rank in France, and lived in great affluence. A French neighbour, little more able than himself, yesterday took him and his seven remaining children into his house, where they now sit shivering over a few embers.”

Mr. Pintard, the city Inspector, informs, that on Tuesday 7800 rations were issued at the Alms-House, for the relief of [illegible]3 families, out-door pensioners comprising [illegible] souls.—The Alms-House in door establishment was yesterday 950 souls, augmenting daily. 650 dollars have been granted by the corporation for the relief of the St. Domingo exiles;—and 100 dollars for the relief of 15 frost bitten Spaniards, lately wrecked near our harbour; whom the Spanish Consul would not relieve, because he had no funds in his hand.

The Common Council are making the most praise-worthy exertions to relieve the indigent distressed; and quantities of fuel are daily purchased and distributed.

The HUMANE SOCIETY have given notice that the poor may be supplied with good and wholesome Soup without charge, and in sufficient quantity to support their families, on application at the Soup-house, No. 64 [illegible]kirk-street.

January 21.

By a letter received from Port au Prince, by the ship Leander, dated 27th December, we learn, that the Emperor Dessalines has [illegible] the produce of the three departments of the Islands, to the fulfilment of the contracts for powder lately delivered. In consequence of which, those who carry [illegible] are obliged to wait 5 or 6 months for payment.

Capt. Bicard, arrived yesterday from Port-au-Prince informs, that an American vessel had been captured by a French privateer, and the crew put to death. The vessel was retaken by an English cruiser, and the Frenchmen which were on board were given to the negroes, who in retaliation, massacred every soul of them. Dessalines was at Aux-Cayes, reviewing his departments. Coffee was very scarce in St. Domingo, and American produce extremely plenty and low.

A Norfolk paper of the 17th inst. says—“ The British frigate Cambrian, sailed on a cruize on Tuesday last; and the La Revolutionaire, having got the *Cash* on board, will sail the first fair wind. The French frigate is safe in the city of Crany Island!”

January 23.

Distresses at Sea.—Every arrival almost, and every mail brings painful accounts of losses and distresses at Sea. For many years past, experienced mariners who have lately arrived, say, the weather has not been so inclement and intensely cold. It is easier to conceive than describe the situation of the hapless seamen on the coast, exposed to the rigours of such nights as now prevail. To every humane mind it must give pleasure to know that relief is furnished to the destitute and afflicted in the city; but ah! who can relieve the tempest tost and perishing sailor, shivering in the wintry wind—before him perhaps the horrors of a lee-shore—perhaps drifting before the adverse gale, his last biscuit at his lips.

No news of importance is received from St. Domingo by the arrival yesterday. Every thing there was quiet, and indicated a well regulated government. The Emperor Dessalines in imitation of his pro to-type Bonaparte was visiting his dominions and was at Aux-Cayes when the Leander sailed.—We learn by this ship that an American vessel was lately captured by the French, who for murdering the American people, put a crew on board to carry her into port; she was however re-captured by a British vessel, and the French crew given up to the Haytians, by whom they were all massacred.

Charleston papers to the 15th inst. were received yesterday. They furnish some articles of marine intelligence, but otherwise their contents are unimportant. One of the 14th, informs us, that the British sloop of war Driver, Capt. Simpson, had arrived off the bar, in six weeks from Halifax, with a [illegible] schooner in company which she had captured.

Emperor of Hayti.—The Imperial crown, [illegible] used at the coronation of the [illegible] *Fast*, is according to [illegible] Philadelphia, now on board a vessel [illegible] to that place, frozen up in [illegible]. It is the production of a [illegible], in Philadelphia, and [illegible] said, at the moderate price [illegible].

[illegible] PORT,

[illegible] FEBRUARY 2, 1805.

“[illegible] Just, and fear not,
[illegible] aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's.”

Our Readers will please to recollect, that the manly, nervous and independent letter of Mr. Elliot, (a member of Congress from the State of Vermont) to his constituents, inserted in this day's Mercury, was written by a man who, not long since, was considered as a Goliah among the Democrats. But alas! for democracy, in “ travelling to our political Damascus, the scales of delusion have fallen from his eyes;” and he now sees, without prejudice, the hasty strides of that ambition, which is attempting to prostrate the dignity of the American character, and the harmony of American freedom.—The talents and independence of Mr. Elliot early marked him out as an object for proscription, by the Jeffersonian Junto from Virginia. As he possessed a mind too dignified to follow, with a servile complacency, the dictates of Randolph, and to join in what he conceived the party persecution of Judge Chase, he was early denounced as a dangerous man—an apostate from Republicans, and an advocate for Federalism.—In vain, however, have our political Tygers of the South, endeavoured to hunt down this independent Patriot.—His enemies at Washington have notoriously interfered in his election, with a view to defeat it, but without success.—He has been re-chosen by a large majority, and by his talents will doubtless continue to do honour to his constituents, and expose the conduct of those who are strenuously exerting themselves for the [illegible] election of the United States! We may promise ourselves much important information from the statement which Mr. Elliot is preparing and which he informs us will be published immediately after the rise of Congress.

It is well worthy of remark that Dr. Eustis of Massachusetts, and Mr. Elliot of Vermont, have both been condemned by the southern democrats, for the crime of thinking for themselves!!!

The Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, Senator from the State of Delaware, took his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 15th ult.

COMMUNICATION.

“ *Teach me to feel another's woe.*”
POPE.

“ Alas! how cold I am!” has been, in the course of the late and present distressing scenes of Winter, so often repeated by the children of poverty and sickness as to wring with anguish the heart of sensibility.—The widows, the orphans, and those who have none to help them, have, indeed, suffered, in many instances, not only for the want of fuel, that indispensible necessary, but for the other comforts of life, without which existence itself is a scene of accumulated sorrows, and even death, the King of terrors, a welcome messenger of peace.—The Town of Newport contains a very considerable proportion of inhabitants who are groaning beneath the evils of poverty—and who, borne down by the misfortunes of sickness and various distress, and struggling with the inclemencies of an uncommonly severe winter know not how to answer the killing importunity of their dear children, begging for bread to eat, and fire to warm them. The excessively high price of almost all the necessaries of life—the stagnation of business, in consequence of the inclemency of the season, and other causes, call loudly for the exercise of that charity which clothes, warms, and nourishes the children of distress. While the writer is delighted with the benevolence of several gentlemen in this town, who (out of their private stock) have liberally contributed to the relief of those in suffering circumstances, for the want of fuel, without any other advance, than to defray their actual expences—yet it is, with pain, observed, that unfeeling minds have speculated upon distress and oppressed the poor when they had none to redress their injuries.—Suffer me my fellow-citizens to remind those of you who enjoy the luxuries of life, and are blessed with domestic enjoyments, to reflect on the present distresses of our poor inhabitants.—The very fuel many of you consume in waste and needless extravagance would warm the chilled blood, would comfort and relieve the distresses of those who are now suffering all the miseries attendant on the present inclement season, without appearance of present relief, unless by your bounty.—Reflect, while surrounding the social board and fire, of the distresses of some of your neighbours, and I am deceived in the feelings by which many of you are actuated, if you can neglect the cries of wretchedness and the suppliant prayers of the children, crying—“ *how cold it is!*”

The relief which has been afforded, though in many instances generous and highly meritorious, falls far, very far, short, of the adequate relief, which the real necessities of the poor absolutely demand.—Are there not many of our citizens of affluence, who have now in their cellars and wood-houses, from six to twenty cords of Wood, while many, very many, are suffering, for the want of a single stick?—This is absolutely the case.—Would those who are thus liberally supplied, after reserving to themselves a sufficiency for their own consumption, till the probable opening of Spring, sell out to those in present distress, at a price for which they could probably re-supply themselves, it would afford a prompt relief to the sufferers of the Town, and mitigate the calamity with which we are now afflicted.—Although Wealth maketh many friends, and the poor is separated from his neighbour, in the manners and habits of the world—yet those who are actuated by the love of humanity, and Christian benevolence, will seek out objects of distress to relieve them.—They will visit merit in its unobtrusive sufferance; and reward it in a cottage, as well as notice it in the palace.—If there be any among us, so lost to all the feelings of humanity—and that there are such we have too much reason to believe, as to speculate upon the distress of the inhabitants, they certainly merit, and will doubtless receive that mark of indignation, which ought always to be fixed on those, who live on the misfortunes of others.—I have been led to this subject from the actual knowledge of individual distress, and from the motive of arousing to activity, the humane feelings of those who are not entirely deaf to the miseries of the wretched.—Examples, worthy of imitation, have been adopted in New-York and Philadelphia, in which places many of the inhabitants have formed societies, consisting of male and female members, for the relief of those in distress.—In New-York, Ladies, under the name of the Widows' Society, and the Gentlemen, under that of the Samaritan, have humanely associated themselves, for the purpose of binding up the broken-hearted, and giving bread to those who are ready to perish.

Gentlemen and Ladies of Newport, imitate these Christian examples—extend the hand of charity—pour in, upon the wounded soul, the balm of comfort, and sweet will be your reward.—As the public distress is great, hopes are entertained, that the charity of individuals will be more realized, than from the mere empty benediction sometimes given, of—*Depart in peace—be ye warmed and be ye filled.* A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

FROM WASHINGTON, January 15, 1805.

“ No important question has been decided in Congress for several days past, although there have been many bills before the house, and a considerable degree of [illegible] taken on all of them. A great many of the members are absent, particularly those who have taken the lead in our great national affairs. Yesterday, after a considerable deal of conversation, and the dispatch of some *legislative* business, a division of the house was called for, and being counted by the Clerk, was found *unqualified to proceed in business, there not being a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum.* The bill respecting the clearance of armed merchant vessels, has been before the Senate for several days, and experienced many scratches and mutilations; so many, indeed, that it is conjectured the original framers of it, will be puzzled to trace the features which designated its birth. Among the appropriation of the people's money, which have been made within a few days is the sum of 42 000 dollars for some general Post Office contractions in South-Carolina, and 130,000 dollars for completing the South wing of the Capitol.

“ It is understood here that several merchants of this country have obtained *Licences* from the French Minister, resident in this city, to trade to St. Domingo—*the said merchants paying for the privilege.* This measure, will appear extraordinary to every one, who has any knowledge of the principles, which ought to govern nations in their commercial intercourse with each other; but so it is, and our government are either blind enough not to see their own folly, or tame enough to be played on by the Agents of the “ Great Nation.”

“ Preparations for the approaching trial of the impeachment of Judge Chase, engages the attention, and occupies much of the time of the leading members of the house. The Judge will not be fully prepared to repel the *recent* charges exhibited against him; but such will be the dignity and splendor of his defence, aided by the counsel of his professional friends, of which I understand Mr. Harper and Mr. Martin, are among the number, that if he is destined to fall by the arbitrary will of his political enemies, he will fall with dignity.”

The Season has been very severe not only in our own vicinity, but to a considerable distance Southward. We find that great distresses have been experienced by many of the indigent in New-York; but that great and unprecedented exertions have been made to afford them all possible relief.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Garton Anderson* to Miss *Esther Young*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Young.

DIED.—In this town, on the 25th ult. Miss *Mary Mumford* eldest daughter of the late William Mumford, Esq. in the 75th year of her age.

—On Thursday last, Mrs. *Niche Lambert*, Widow of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of this town.—“ She was born at Long-Island (N. Y.) of reputable parents, and has sustained through life a very respectable character; and in her last painful illness, she bore it with much Christian patience and fortitude.—She lived much beloved by all her acquaintance, and has died greatly regretted, in the 73d year of her age.”

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 1.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Louisa, Bowers,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Rowena, Potter,	Guadaloupe
Alfred, Tanner,	Havanna
Sloop Minerva, Bliven,	New-York
Dove, Swain,	Nantucket

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 25th of March next,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon standing.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership, lately subsisting between ZACHARIAH SHED, and JOHN BRIDGE, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved; and all persons that have any demands upon the said firm, are desired to call and settle their bills; and those that are indebted, are called on to make payment.

ZACHARIAH SHED.
JOHN BRIDGE.

N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted by ZACHARIAH SHED, in Bristol.

Bristol, January 31, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM RYON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within [illegible] from the 25th ult. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

JOHN YEOMANS, } Com.
JOSEPH ALLEN, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN RYON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, [illegible] 1, 1805.

wretched, and to diſpoſe in the beſt manner of their little funds to ſave them from periſhing. The bleſſings of many a widow and many an orphan, have already aſcended to Heaven in their behalf. When they found the children of miſery to increaſe ſo faſt upon their hands, as to be entirely beyond their means of relief, they next applied themſelves to his honor the Mayor, and pointed out to his notice ſeveral individual caſes among the fugitives from the horrid maſſacres of St. Domingo. The Mayor without loſs of time made a repreſentation to the Common Council, and had funds at once lodged in his hands for their relief amounting to 500 dollars, and with a humanity and courteſy that reflects the greateſt honor upon him, this gentleman went in perſon and viſited the abodes of theſe wretched people. That our readers may ſee I am engaged in depicting no fictitious ſcenes of diſtreſs I will here give a faithful ralation of one or two caſes out of many that fell under his own inſpection, and were by him communicated to me not an hour ago.

"At 63, Catherine-ſtreet, he found Madame Verneuil with her three children.—They ſat hovering over a ſingle brand. The mother had on an old great coat which, with a ſingle under garment, conſtituted her whole covering. The eldeſt daughter, who appeared to be about 19 years of age, had ſcarcely enough clothing to permit her to be ſeen at all; a ragged long gown and a ſingle under garment, without a ſtocking on her foot were her all. A beautiful infant about 2 or 3 years old, which lay in a cradle, exhibited by the tattered remains of its dreſs ſome faint traces of better days and the affectionate cares of a fond and faithful mother. How much does it heighten this picture of deep diſtreſs to have to add, that the father of this wretched little family was a Chevalier of St. Louis and an officer under the *Ancient Regime*, and is now in France unconſcious of their ſituation, having left St. Domingo ſometime before his wife fled with her children to this city. Madame Verneuil once owned three ſugar plantations in that iſland, and always till her baniſhment lived in the enjoyment of all that could render life deſirable. To conclude this ſad caſe I have to mention, and I do it in the hope it may meet the eye of ſome humane phyſician. Madame Verneuil is now labouring under a pulmonic complaint attended with the moſt threatening ſymptoms.

"Another caſe only will be ſelected out of the liſt before me.

"About a week ſince the Widows' Society ſent the Mayor a liſt of the unfortunate perſons from St. Domingo, and among the reſt was a Mr. and Mrs. Thouin, deſcribed as being in Second Street, in the Bowery.—On inquiry by the Mayor and Mr. Pintard, who always accompanies him, no ſuch perſon was at that time to be found. A ſecond ſearch was made yeſterday and the reſidence at length diſcovered in Bullock-Street, on the north ſide between Second and Third-Streets. On repairing to the place they found the unfortunate man ſurrounded by ſeven children; the youngeſt only a few days old.—Alas! the mother who had but lately lain in of twins, was no more. Soon after ſhe was put to bed her huſband having by ſome means got a few ſhillings went one morning to market to procure ſome ſuſtanance: On his return he perceived one of the twins dead in the cradle—it had periſhed in his abſence. The mother, without the comforts almoſt indiſpenſable to her ſituation, found the accumulated calamities that ſurrounded her too much for her;—nature gave way to the preſſure—ſhe died of a broken heart, and was buried the evening before.

"Monſieur Thouin was formerly a man of high rank in France, and lived in great affluence. A French neighbour, little more able than himſelf, yeſterday took him and his ſeven remaining children into his houſe, where they now ſit ſhivering over a few embers."

Mr. Pintard, the city Inſpector, informs, that on Tueſday 7800 rations were iſſued at the Alms-Houſe, for the relief of 1418 families, out-door penſioners, compriſing 4700 ſouls.—The Alms-Houſe in door eſtabliſhment was yeſterday 950 ſouls, augmenting daily. 650 dollars have been granted by the corporation for the relief of the St. Domingo exiles;—and 100 dollars for the relief of 15 froſt bitten Spaniards, lately wrecked near our harbour; whom the Spaniſh Conſul would not relieve, becauſe he had no funds in his hand.

The Common Council are making the moſt praiſe-worthy exertions to relieve the indigent diſtreſſed; and quantities of fuel are daily purchaſed and diſtributed.

The HUMANE SOCIETY have given notice that the poor may be ſupplied with good and wholeſome Soup without charge, and in ſufficient quantity to ſupport their families, by application at the Soup-houſe, No. 643 Frankfort-ſtreet.

January 21.

By a letter received from Port au Prince, by the ſhip Leander, dated 27th December, we learn, that the Emperor Deſſalines has appropriated the produce of the three departments of the Iſlands, to the fulfilment of three contracts, for powder lately delivered. In conſequence of which, thoſe who carry proviſions are obliged to wait 5 or 6 months for payment.

Capt. Ricard, arrived yeſterday from Port-au-Prince informs, that an American veſſel had been captured by a French privateer, and the crew put to death. The veſſel was retaken by an Engliſh cruiſer, and the Frenchmen which were on board were given to the negroes, who in retaliation, maſſacred every ſoul of them. Deſſalines was at Aux-Cayes, reviewing his departments. Coffee was very ſcarce in St. Domingo, and American produce extremely plenty and low.

A Norfolk paper of the 17th inſt. ſays—"The Britiſh frigate Cambrian, ſailed on a cruize on Tueſday laſt; and the La Revolutionaire, having got the *Cash* on board, will ſail the firſt fair wind. The French frigate is ſafe in the bite of Grany iſland!"

January 23.

Diſtreſſes at Sea.—Every arrival almoſt, and every mail brings painful accounts of loſſes and diſtreſſes at Sea. For many years paſt, experienced mariners who have lately arrived, ſay, the weather has not been ſo inclement and intenſely cold. It is eaſier to conceive than deſcribe the ſituation of the hapleſs ſeamen on the coaſt, expoſed to the rigours of ſuch nights as now prevail. To every humane mind it muſt give pleaſure to know that relief is furniſhed to the deſtitute and afflicted in the city; but ah! who can relieve the tempeſt toſt and periſhing ſailor, ſhivering in the wintry wind—before him perhaps the horrors of a lee-ſhore—perhaps drifting before the adverſe gale, his laſt biſcuit at his lips.

No news of importance is received from St. Domingo by the arrival yeſterday. Every thing there was quiet, and indicated a well regulated government. The Emperor Deſſalines in imitation of his pro to-type Bonaparte was viſiting his dominions, and was at Aux-Cayes when the Leander ſailed.—We learn by this ſhip that an American veſſel was lately captured by the French, who after murdering the American people, put a crew on board to carry her into port; ſhe was however re-captured by a Britiſh veſſel, and the French crew given up to the Haytians, by whom they were all maſſacred.

Charleſton papers to the 15th inſt. were received yeſterday. They furniſh ſome articles of marine intelligence, but otherwiſe their contents are unimportant. One of the 14th, informs us, that the Britiſh ſloop of war Diver, Capt. Simpſon, had arrived off the port, in ſix weeks from Halifax, with a Spaniſh ſchooner in company which ſhe had captured.

Emperor of Hayti.—The Imperial crown, intended to be uſed at the coronation of the Emperor, *Jacques the Firſt*, is according to accounts from Philadelphia, now on board a veſſel belonging to that place, frozen up in the Delaware. It is the production of a French Manufacturer, in Philadelphia, and purchaſed as it is ſaid, at the moderate price of a cargo of Coffee.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

Our Readers will pleaſe to recollect, that the manly, nervous and independent letter of Mr. Elliot, (a member of Congreſs from the State of Vermont) to his conſtituents, inſerted in this day's Mercury, was written by a man who, not long ſince, was conſidered as a Goliah among the Democrats. But alas! for democracy, in "travelling to our political Damaſcus, the ſcales of deluſion have fallen from his eyes;" and he now ſees, without prejudice, the haſty ſtrides of that ambition, which is attempting to proſtrate the dignity of the American character, and the harmony of American freedom.—The talents and independence of Mr. Elliot early marked him out as an object for proſcription, by the Jefferſonian Junto from Virginia. As he poſſeſſed a mind too dignified to follow, with a ſervile complacency, the dictates of Randolph, and to join in what he conceived the party perſecution of Judge Chaſe, he was early denounced as a dangerous man—an apoſtate from Republicans, and an advocate for Federaliſm.—In vain, however, have our political Tygers of the South, endeavoured to hunt down this independent Patriot.—His enemies at Waſhington have notoriouſly interfered in his election, with a view to defeat it, but without ſucceſs.—He has been re-choſen by a large majority, and by his talents will doubtleſs continue to do honour to his conſtituents, and expoſe the conduct of thoſe who are ſtrenuouſly exerting themſelves for the ſole direction of the United States! We may promiſe ourſelves much important information from the ſtatement which Mr. Elliot is preparing, and which he informs us will be publiſhed immediately after the riſe of Congreſs.

It is well worthy of remark that Dr. Euſtis of Maſſachuſets, and Mr. Elliot of Vermont, have both been condemned by the ſouthern democrats, for the crime of thinking for themſelves!!!

The Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, Senator from the State of Delaware, took his ſeat in the Senate of the United States on the 15th ult.

COMMUNICATION.

"*Teach me to feel another's woe.*"
POPE.

"Alas! how cold I am!" has been, in the courſe of the late and preſent diſtreſſing ſcenes of Winter, ſo often repeated by the children of poverty and ſickneſs as to wring with anguiſh the heart of ſenſibility.—The widows, the orphans, and thoſe who have none to help them, have, indeed, ſuffered, in many inſtances, not only for the want of fuel, that indiſpenſible neceſſary, but for the other comforts of life, without which exiſtence itſelf is a ſcene of accumulated ſorrows, and even death, the King of terrors, a welcome meſſenger of peace.—The Town of Newport contains a very conſiderable proportion of inhabitants who are groaning beneath the evils of poverty—and who, borne down by the misfortunes of ſickneſs and various diſtreſs, and ſtruggling with the inclemencies of an uncommonly ſevere winter know not how to anſwer the killing importunity of their dear children, begging for bread to eat, and fire to warm them. The exceſſively high price of almoſt all the neceſſaries of life—the ſtagnation of buſineſs, in conſequence of the inclemency of the ſeaſon, and other cauſes call loudly for the exerciſe of that charity which clothes, warms, and nouriſhes the children of diſtreſs. While the writer is delighted with the benevolence of ſeveral gentlemen in this town, who (out of their private ſtock) have liberally contributed to the relief of thoſe in ſuffering circumſtances, for the want of fuel, without any other advance, than to defray their actual expences—yet it is, with pain, obſerved, that unfeeling minds have ſpeculated upon diſtreſs and oppreſſed the poor when they had none to redreſs their injuries.—Suffer me my fellow-citizens to remind thoſe of you who enjoy the luxuries of life, and are bleſſed with domeſtic enjoyments, to reflect on the preſent diſtreſſes of our poor inhabitants.—The very fuel many of you conſume in waſte and needleſs extravagance would warm the chilled blood, would comfort and relieve the diſtreſſes of thoſe who are now ſuffering all the miſeries attendant on the preſent inclement ſeaſon, without appearance of preſent relief, unleſs by your bounty.—Reflect, while ſurrounding the ſocial board and fire, of the diſtreſſes of ſome of your neighbours, and I am deceived in the feelings by which many of you are actuated, if you can neglect the cries of wretchedneſs and the ſuppliant prayers of the children, crying—"*how cold it is!*"

The relief which has been afforded, though in many inſtances generous and highly meritorious, falls far, very far, ſhort, of the adequate relief, which the real neceſſities of the poor abſolutely demand.—Are there not many of our citizens of affluence, who have now in their cellars and wood-houſes, from ſix to twenty cords of Wood, while many, very many, are ſuffering, for the want of a ſingle ſtick?—This is abſolutely the caſe.—Would thoſe who are thus liberally ſupplied, after reſerving to themſelves a ſufficiency for their own conſumption, till the probable opening of Spring, ſell out to thoſe in preſent diſtreſs, at a price for which they could probably re-ſupply themſelves, it would afford a prompt relief to the ſufferers of the Town, and mitigate the calamity with which we are now afflicted.—Although Wealth maketh many friends, and the poor is ſeparated from his neighbour, in the manners and habits of the world—yet thoſe who are actuated by the love of humanity, and Chriſtian benevolence, will ſeek out objects of diſtreſs to relieve them.—They will viſit merit in its unobtruſive ſufferance; and reward it in a cottage, as well as notice it in the palace.—If there be any among us, ſo loſt to all the feelings of humanity—and that there are ſuch we have too much reaſon to believe, as to ſpeculate upon the diſtreſs of the inhabitants, they certainly merit, and will doubtleſs receive that mark of indignation, which ought always to be fixed on thoſe, who live on the misfortunes of others.—I have been led to this ſubject from the actual knowledge of individual diſtreſs, and from the motive of arouſing to activity, the humane feelings of thoſe who are not entirely deaf to the miſeries of the wretched.—Examples, worthy of imitation, have been adopted in New-York and Philadelphia, in which places many of the inhabitants have formed ſocieties, conſiſting of male and female members, for the relief of thoſe in diſtreſs.—In New-York, Ladies, under the name of the Widows' Society, and the Gentlemen, under that of the Samaritan, have humanely aſſociated themſelves, for the purpoſe of binding-up the broken-hearted, and giving bread to thoſe who are ready to periſh.

Gentlemen and Ladies of Newport, imitate theſe Chriſtian examples—extend the hand of charity—pour in, upon the wounded ſoul, the balm of comfort, and ſweet will be your reward.—As the public diſtreſs is great, hopes are entertained, that the charity of individuals will be more realized, than from the mere empty benediction ſometimes given, of—*Depart in peace—be ye warmed and be ye filled.* A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

FROM WASHINGTON, January 15 1805.

"No important buſineſs has been decided in Congreſs for ſeveral days paſt, although there has been many bills before the houſe, and a conſiderable degree of argumentation on all of them. A great many of the members are abſent, particularly thoſe who have taken the lead in our great national affairs. Yeſterday, after a conſiderable deal of converſation, and the diſpatch of ſome *legiſlative* buſineſs, a diviſion of the houſe was called for, and being counted by the Clerk, was found *unqualified to proceed in buſineſs, there not being a ſufficient number of members to conſtitute a quorum.* The bill reſpecting the clearance of armed merchant veſſels, has been before the Senate for ſeveral days, and experienced many ſcratches and mutilations; ſo many, indeed, that it is conjectured the original framers of it, will be puzzled to trace the features which deſignated its birth. Among the appropriation of the people's money, which have been made within a few days is the ſum of 42 000 dollars for ſome general Poſt Office contractions in South-Carolina, and 130,000 dollars for completing the South wing of the Capitol.

"It is underſtood here that ſeveral merchants of this country have obtained *Licences* from the French Miniſter, reſident in this city, to trade to St. Domingo—*the ſaid merchants paying for the privilege.* This meaſure, will appear extraordinary to every one, who has any knowledge of the principles, which ought to govern nations in their commercial intercourſe with each other; but ſo it is, and our government are either blind enough not to ſee their own folly, or tame enough to be played on by the Agents of the "Great Nation."

"Preparations for the approaching trial of the impeachment of Judge Chaſe, engages the attention, and occupies much of the time of the leading members of the houſe. The Judge will not be fully prepared to repel the *recent* charges exhibited againſt him; but ſuch will be the dignity and ſplendor of his defence, aided by the counſel of his profeſſional friends, of which I underſtand Mr. Harper and Mr. Martin, are among the number, that if he is deſtined to fall by the arbitrary will of his political enemies, he will fall with dignity."

The Season has been very ſevere not only in our own vicinity, but to a conſiderable diſtance Southward. We find that great diſtreſſes have been experienced by many of the indigent in New-York; but that great and unprecedented exertions have been made to afford them all poſſible relief.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Gorton Anderſon* to Miſs *Eſther Young*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Young.

DIED.—In this town, on the 25th ult. Miſs *Mary Mumford*, eldeſt daughter of the late William Mumford, Eſq. in the 75th year of her age.

—On Thurſday laſt, Mrs. *Niobe Lambert*, Widow of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of this town.—"She was born at Long-Iſland (N. Y.) of reputable parents, and has ſuſtained through life a very reſpectable character; and in her laſt painful illneſs, ſhe bore it with much Chriſtian patience and fortitude.—She lived much beloved by all her acquaintance, and has died greatly regretted, in the 73d year of her age."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 1.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Louiſa, Bowers,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Rowena, Potter,	Guadaloupe
Alfred, Tanner,	Havanna
Sloop Minerva, Bliven,	New-York
Dove, Swain,	Nantucket

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon ſtanding.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON.
At Newport.

February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnerſhip, lately ſubſiſting between ZACHARIAH SHED, and JOHN BRIDGE, is, by mutual conſent, this day diſſolved: and all perſons that have any demands upon the ſaid firm, are deſired to call and ſettle their bills; and thoſe that are indebted, are called on to make payment.

ZACHARIAH SHED.
JOHN BRIDGE.

N. B. The buſineſs, in future, will be conducted by ZACHARIAH SHED, in Briſtol.

Briſtol, January 31, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, having appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of WILLIAM RYON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at their reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the 26th ult. being the time allowed by ſaid Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

JOHN YEOMANS, } Com'rs
JOSEPH ALLEN, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ANN RYON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 1, 1805.

POETRY.

THE BRITISH SAILOR.

[From a poem, entitled, "Naucratia; or Naval Dominion," written by the British Poet-Laureat, JAMES PYE, Esq.]

'TIS not the oak, whose hardy branches wave
O'er Britain's cliffs, and all her tempests brave;
'Tis not the ore, her iron bowels yield,
The cordage growing on her fertile field,
That forms her naval strength—'Tis the bold race
Laughing at toil, and gay in danger's face,
Who quit with joy, when fame and glory lead,
Their richest pasture and their greenest mead,
The perils of the Roving deep to dare,
And jocund own their dearest pleasures there.
One common zeal the manly race inspires,
One common cause each ardent bosom fires,
From the bold youth whose agile limbs ascend
The giddy mast when angry winds contend,
And while the yard dips low its pointed arm,
Clings to the cord, and sings amidst the storm,
To the experienced chief, who knows to guide
The laboring vessel through the rolling tide;
Or when contending squadrons fierce engage,
Directs the battle's thunder where to rage:—
All, all alike with cool unfeign'd delight
Brave the tempestuous gale, and court the fight.
Britain! with jealous industry maintain
The sacred sources of this genuine train,
Daring beyond what fable sings of old,
Yet mild in conquest, and humane as bold;
Now rushing on the foe with frown severe,
Now mov'd to mercy by compassion's tear.
Fierce as the ruthless elements they brave
When their wrong'd country calls them to the wave;
Mild as the softest breeze that fans thy isle,
When sooth'd by peace and wooing beauty's smile;
A race peculiar to thy happy coast,
But lost by folly once, forever lost,
Ne'er from the lap of luxury and ease
Shall spring the hardy warrior of the seas.—
A toilsome youth the mariner must form,
Nurs'd on the wave, and cradled in the storm.

PEACE OF MIND.

BY COWPER.

WHEN all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile!
Delights that never cease,
The live-long day beguile.

From morn to dewy eve,
With open hand she showers
Fresh blessings, to deceive
And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart
Gives nature power to please;
The mind that feels no smart,
Enlivens all it sees;

Can make a wint'ry sky
Seem bright as smiling May,
And evening's closing eye,
As peep of early day.

The vast majestic globe,
So beautiously array'd
In nature's various robes,
With wond'rous skill display'd,

Is, to a mourner's heart,
A dreary wild at best;
It flutters to depart,
And longs to be at rest.

SONNET.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

NIGHT's dewy orb, that o'er yon limpid stream,
Its silent light in soft refulgence throws;
Yon limpid stream, whose quiv'ring bosom shows
The tender radiance of the silv'ry beam;

Yon tangled wood, whose high and waving head
Hangs o'er the dashing torrent's frothy source;
Which wildly bounding from its pebbly bed,
Through the lone valley winds its dimpling course:

Have oft, full oft, been witness to my woe,
When cold neglect, false hopes, and jealous fears,
The *ruby drops* that in my bosom glow,
With icy touch transform'd to *crystal tears*:

Dear precious gems, still shall your rays impart,
The brightest lustre of the feeling heart.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

THE folly of deferring the execution of our designs to a future period, has ever been a subject of censure and complaint. Moralists have employed their reason and eloquence from age to age, to persuade us faithfully to improve the present hour, and to remember that futurity is not at our command.—Their admonitions, however forcible, have failed to interrupt the pursuit of selfish pleasure, and so check the prevalence of this seducing weakness. The truths which they have delivered, though never controverted, have not prevented the indulgence of a dilatory disposition.

When we consider the small number of those, who justly estimate the value of life, we cannot forbear smiling at the folly, or lamenting the weakness of human nature.—Time, if well employed, is sufficient to discharge the duties, which are commensurate with its duration. Industry may sometimes tire, and the mind wearied by application to study, is recreated by rest, and fitted for the reception of truth. Unremitting industry is beyond the power of humanity, and he who hopes to employ his time with efficacy and profit, must sometimes indulge in gayety and diversion. But the delight of *ease renders us* unwilling to resume our labour, and to return to the servility of application.

The happiness of man consists in the proper exercise of his intellectual and moral powers. The pleasures derived from this source, are not like the tumultuous gratifications of the sons of debauchery fleeting and unsubstantial, but afford the most permanent felicity of which man is susceptible. Faithful improvement of our noble powers, gives support in every vicissitude of fortune, and enables us to bid defiance to every assault.

Resolutions of diligence gradually lose their influence. Temptation succeeds temptation, and one compliance prepares us for another, until at length we are seduced from our honest purposes, and forget our original intention.

Those who languish in inaction, are sometimes roused to a painful remembrance of their folly. They are convinced of the necessity of interrupting the attractions of pleasure, and breaking the chains of sensuality. But, unhappily, the time of amendment, is always future. They are willing to defer the attempt.

Nothing contributes more, to make old age a season of unavailing regret, than the consciousness of having prostituted those powers, in unworthy pursuits, which qualified us for enterprises that demand ability, and actions honourable to the human character.

Nothing can extenuate that indolence, which prevents moral improvement, or palliate the delay which checks the growth of mental vigour. Every man has something to do, which he neglects to perform. All have faults to conquer, which they neglect to combat. Such is the power of habit, which is often too great for the most vigorous resistance; but must be overcome, before any attainments can be made in wisdom or virtue.

FOR SALE,
At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

Just Landed, and for Sale by
WILLIAM CROOKE,
FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

REMOVAL.
S. SHUMWAY & CO.
Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM MOORE, jun. & Co *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*
A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport, Oct.* 6, 1804.

LETTER PAPER.
HOT-PRESSED English Letter Paper, of the first Quality, (gilt and plain,) and common do for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, VERY CHEAP.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced camboricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and taffels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 2, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commission,
TWENTY Pipes Genevа.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
500 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.
ALSO
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.
LIKEWISE
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1804.

WINE AND SUGAR.
TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter casks first quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.
Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,
ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.
Newport, April 6, 1804.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*
Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.

5000 Dollars highest Prize.

THE drawing of the third class of the Episcopal Academy LOTTERY, will positively commence, at New-Haven, on the first Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themselves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no postponement shall take place for any cause whatever.
New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-store of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents.—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and subject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.

Also Tickets for sale in the 4th class of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finish in 80—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views; there being a great number of good prizes, and none sufficiently large to ruin a man, should he be *fortunate*; the following is an extract from the scheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100; 10 of 80; 10 of 60; 20 of 50; 20 of 30; 20 of 20; 50 of 10; 1400 of 6 dollars—not two blanks to a prize.—Tickets only 3 dollars each at present—will soon be raised.

Also Tickets in the Washington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents; the lowest prize in this Lottery is 3 dollars, and the highest 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery; see the scheme as published in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Island, in preference to any other.

Also a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the sixth class of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing; the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.

N. B. The Tickets lately sold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they cost; he will shortly begin to advertise in the name of the *truly fortunate Lottery Office*.
Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A fresh supply of Books and Stationary, now opening at the above Store, which will be marked at prices to sell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER will esteem it a favour, if those persons that owe him small sums, will pay him—that he might be better able to pay large ones.

MEIN & ROGERS
HAVE FOR SALE,
at their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,
JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.
Newport, June 1, 1804.

RELIEF TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

DR. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, OR COUGH DROPS.
Secured to him by the (United States) Patent.
A Remedy, far exceeding every other yet used, for Consumptions, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, and every other species of disease to which that organ of life the lungs, is perpetually exposed.

Complaints of the lungs have always been considered the Opprobria Medicinæ, (or reproach to the art of physic); and it has long been a desideratum in Medical Science, that a remedy might be devised, to check this outlet to human life. The many thousands which yearly fall a sacrifice to this insidious disease (Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Consumption of the Lungs) has ever since my acquaintance with diseases (which is almost thirty years) so excited my commisseration, that a large share of my time has been employed in investigating the cause and cure of it; and from my most unremitted attention and constant research, I have the happiness to proclaim to the world, that in my Vegetable Elixir, a speedy, safe, and effectual remedy, is generally to be had. It is needless for me to dwell too long on the praises of this medicine; those who use it, will be immediately convinced of its superior virtues, in dispelling every distressing symptom in the complaints above enumerated:—Those hectical heats will in a few days be allayed, the night sweats will disappear, the cough diminish rapidly, and the patients who, previous to the use of this medicine, were panting for breath, and fast approaching to dissolution, will find themselves resuscitated in the most unexpected manner. So wonderful has been the relief, that, to express their gratitude, frequent solicitations have been made to have their testimonies made public, of the unrivalled virtues of this medicine: Those who experience its benign and salutary effects by a short trial, will need no other recommendation.

It is not pretended that this medicine will cure every disease to which suffering humanity is liable, as is the case with most patent medicines: Diseases, which are as completely opposite as an acid and an alkali, they will assert, are all to be cured by one simple remedy. Such weak impositions have with much propriety brought most patent drugs into disrepute. But the Vegetable Elixir is calculated for one class of diseases only, viz. those to which the lungs are exposed; and I need not observe, that they terminate in consumptions.—The precursors or harbingers of this hitherto intractable malady (until the discovery of the Vegetable Elixir) are spitting of blood, pains in the breast and sides, coughs, difficulty in breathing, and a great number of complaints, which slender and delicate constitutions are so frequently labouring under, which if attended to immediately on their commencement, will easily be obviated; and those in the last stages will be much alleviated, and many of them effectually cured.—75 cents a bottle—for Sale, in Newport, by *James Taylor* and *Charles Feke*; Warren, Dr. *N. M. Burr*; Bristol, Dr. *Gustavus Baylies*.—Where also may be had, Dr. Rawson's *celebrated Bitters*, *Itch Ointment*, and Worm-Powders, *Thompson's* celebrated *Tooth Paste*, for the Scurvy in the Teeth and Gums, and for whitening and preserving the Teeth.—*Lee's* genuine (Windham) *Bilious Pills*.—Hinckley's Remedy for the *Piles*, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,
And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,
A FARM, situated in the town of Portsmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of *D. Lyman's*, Esq. containing about Seventy-one acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, large Barn, and other Out-Houses thereon.—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards, of about five acres.—For further particulars enquire of
RICHARD MITCHELL.
Middletown, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.

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Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor,
SURVEYS and draws plans of estates with the strictest accuracy and neatness; makes designs for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c.; furnishes estimates with minute specifications for carrying the same into execution; having been regularly brought up in the profession, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, pretumes that his services will be found eminently useful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.
Gentlemen residing at a distance, can be furnished with plans, elevations, &c. to unite convenience and uniformity with durability and economy, by sending a written description of the convenience and size building they wish to have.—Plans neatly drawn on the margin of Deeds.
Newport, Sept. 28, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale as well sale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Verge Letter do; Post do; Wrapping do; Bonnet, Clothier's do. Inequality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Cap Paper and sugar-loaf blue.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
LIKEWISE,
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern to suit the purchaser.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

POETRY.

THE BRITISH SAILOR.

[From a poem, entitled, "Naucratia; or Naval Dominion," written by the British Poet-Laureat, JAMES PYE, Esq.]

'TIS not the oak, whose hardy branches wave
O'er Britain's cliffs, and all her tempests brave;
'Tis not the ore, her iron bowels yield,
The cordage growing on her fertile field,
That forms her naval strength—'Tis the bold race
Laughing at toil, and gay in danger's face,
Who quit with joy, when fame and glory lead,
Their richest pasture and their greenest mead,
The perils of the Roamy deep to dare,
And jocund own their dearest pleasures there.
One common zeal the manly race inspires,
One common cause each ardent bosom fires,
From the bold youth whose agile limbs ascend
The giddy mast when angry winds contend,
And while the yard dips low its pointed arm,
Clings to the cord, and sings amidst the storm,
To the experienced chief, who knows to guide
The laboring vessel through the rolling tide;
Or when contending squadrons fierce engage,
Directs the battle's thunder where to rage:—
All, all alike with cool unfeign'd delight
Brave the tempestuous gale, and court the fight.
Britain! with jealous industry maintain
The sacred sources of this genuine train,
Daring beyond what fable sings of old,
Yet mild in conquest, and humane as bold;
Now rushing on the foe with frown severe,
Now mov'd to mercy by compassion's tear.
Fierce as the ruthless elements they brave
When their wrong'd country calls them to the wave;
Mild as the softest breeze that fans thy isle,
When sooth'd by peace and wooing beauty's smile;
A race peculiar to thy happy coast,
But lost by folly once, forever lost,
Ne'er from the lap of luxury and ease
Shall spring the hardy warrior of the seas.—
A toilsome youth the mariner must form,
Nurs'd on the wave, and cradled in the storm.

PEACE OF MIND.

BY COWPER.

WHEN all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile!
Delights that never cease,
The live-long day beguile.

From morn to dewy eve,
With open hand she showers
Fresh blessings, to deceive
And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart
Gives nature power to please;
The mind that feels no smart,
Enlivens all it sees;

Can make a wint'ry sky
Seem bright as smiling May,
And evening's closing eye,
As peep of early day.

The vast majestic globe,
So beautiously array'd
In nature's various robes,
With wond'rous skill display'd,

Is, to a mourner's heart,
A dreary wild at best;
It flutters to depart,
And longs to be at rest.

SONNET.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

NIGHT's dewy orb, that o'er yon limpid stream,
Its silent light in soft refulgence throws;
Yon limpid stream, whose quiv'ring bosom shows;
The tender radiance of the silv'ry beam;

Yon tangled wood, whose high and waving head
Hangs o'er the dashing torrent's frothy source;
Which wildly bounding from its pebbly bed,
Through the lone valley winds its dimpling course:

Have oft, full oft, been witness to my woe,
When cold neglect, false hopes, and jealous fears,
The *ruby drops* that in my bosom glow,
With icy touch transform'd to *crystal tears*:

Dear precious gems, still shall your rays impart,
The brightest lustre of the feeling heart.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

THE folly of deferring the execution of our designs to a future period, has ever been a subject of censure and complaint. Moralists have employed their reason and eloquence from age to age, to persuade us faithfully to improve the present hour, and to remember that futurity is not at our command.—Their admonitions, however forcible, have failed to interrupt the pursuit of selfish pleasure, and so check the prevalence of this seducing weakness. The truths which they have delivered, though never controverted, have not prevented the indulgence of a dilatory disposition.

When we consider the small number of those, who justly estimate the value of life, we cannot forbear smiling at the folly, or lamenting the weakness of human nature.—Life, if well employed, is sufficient to discharge the duties, which are commensurate with its duration. Industry may sometimes relax, and the mind wearied by application is invigorated by rest, and fitted for the reception of truth. Unremitting industry is beyond the power of humanity, and he who hopes to employ his time with efficacy and profit, must sometimes indulge in gayety and diversion. But the delight of *ease, renders us* unwilling to resume our labour, and to return to the servility of application.

The happiness of man consists in the proper exercise of his intellectual and moral powers. The pleasures derived from this source, are not like the tumultuous gratifications of the sons of debauchery, fleeting and unsubstantial, but afford the most permanent felicity of which man is susceptible. Faithful improvement of our noble powers, gives support in every vicissitude of fortune, and enables us to bid defiance to every assault.

Resolutions of diligence gradually lose their influence. Temptation succeeds temptation, and one compliance prepares us for another, until at length we are seduced from our honest purposes, and forget our original intention.

Those who languish in inaction, are sometimes roused to a painful remembrance of their folly. They are convinced of the necessity of interrupting the attractions of pleasure, and breaking the chains of sensuality. But, unhappily, the time of amendment, is always future. They are willing to defer the attempt.

Nothing contributes more, to make old age a season of unavailing regret, than the consciousness of having prostituted those powers, in unworthy pursuits, which qualified us for enterprises that demand ability, and actions honourable to the human character.

Nothing can extenuate that indolence, which prevents moral improvement, or palliate the delay which checks the growth of mental vigour. Every man has something to do, which he neglects to perform. All have faults to conquer, which they neglect to combat. Such is the power of habit, which is often too great for the most vigorous resistance; but must be overcome, before any attainments can be made in wisdom or virtue.

FOR SALE,
At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

Just Landed, and for Sale by
WILLIAM CROOKE,
FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

REMOVAL.
S. SHUMWAY & CO.
Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM MOORE, jun. & Co *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*
A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport, Oct.* 6, 1804.

LETTER PAPER.
HOT-PRESSED English Letter Paper, of the first Quality, (gilt and plain,) and common do for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, VERY CHEAP.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 2, 1894.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commission,
TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.
ALSO
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.
LIKEWISE
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1804.

WINE AND SUGAR.
TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter casks first quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.
Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,
ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.
Newport, April 6, 1804.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*
Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.

5000 Dollars highest Prize.

THE drawing of the third class of the Episcopal Academy LOTTERY, will positively commence, at New-Haven, on the first Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themselves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no postponement shall take place for any cause whatever.

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